In the Specification:

Please amend the specification as indicated below:

[0032] The implants that may be deployed in accord with the various embodiments of the present invention include therapeutic laden implants and structural implants that include: expandable and self expanding stents, balloon catheters, vena-cava filters, aneurysm coils, stent-grafts, a-v shunts, angio-catheters, and PICC's. Moreover, these implants as well as others may be treated with a wide variety of therapeutics which include, for example, pharmaceutically active compounds, proteins, cells, oligonucleotides, ribozymes, anti-sense oligonucleotides, DNA compacting agents, gene/vector systems (i.e., any vehicle that allows for the uptake and expression of nucleic acids), nucleic acids (including, for example, recombinant nucleic acids; naked DNA, cDNA, RNA; genomic DNA, cDNA or RNA in a non-infectious vector or in a viral vector and which further may have attached peptide targeting sequences; antisense nucleic acid (RNA or DNA); and DNA chimeras which include gene sequences and encoding for ferry proteins such as membrane translocating sequences ("MTS") and herpes simplex virus-1 ("VP22")), and ~~viral, liposomes~~ viral liposomes and cationic and anionic polymers and neutral polymers that are selected from a number of types depending on the desired application. Non-limiting examples of virus vectors or vectors derived from viral sources include adenoviral vectors, herpes simplex vectors, papilloma vectors, adeno-associated vectors, retroviral vectors, and the like. Non-limiting examples of biologically active solutes include anti-thrombogenic agents such as heparin, heparin derivatives, urokinase, and PPACK (dextrophenylalanine proline arginine chloromethylketone); antioxidants such as probucol and retinoic acid; angiogenic and anti-angiogenic agents and factors; agents blocking smooth muscle cell proliferation such as rapamycin, angiopeptin, and monoclonal antibodies capable of blocking smooth muscle cell proliferation; anti-inflammatory agents such as dexamethasone, prednisolone, corticosterone, budesonide, estrogen, sulfasalazine, acetyl salicylic acid, and mesalamine; calcium entry blockers such as verapamil, diltiazem and nifedipine; antineoplastic / antiproliferative / anti-mitotic agents such as paclitaxel, 5-fluorouracil, methotrexate, doxorubicin, daunorubicin,

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cyclosporine, cisplatin, vinblastine, vincristine, epothilones, endostatin, angiostatin and thymidine kinase inhibitors; antimicrobials such as triclosan, cephalosporins, aminoglycosides, and ~~nitorfurantoin;~~ nitrofurantoin, anesthetic agents such as lidocaine, bupivacaine, and ropivacaine; nitric oxide (NO) donors such as ~~lisidomine~~ linsidomine, molsidomine, L-arginine, NO-protein adducts, NO-carbohydrate adducts, polymeric or oligomeric NO adducts; anti-coagulants such as D-Phe-Pro-Arg chloromethyl ketone, an RGD peptide-containing compound, heparin, antithrombin compounds, platelet receptor antagonists, anti-thrombin antibodies, anti-platelet receptor antibodies, enoxaparin, hirudin, ~~Warafin~~ Warfarin sodium, Dicumarol, aspirin, prostaglandin inhibitors, platelet inhibitors and tick antiplatelet factors; vascular cell growth promotors such as growth factors, growth factor receptor antagonists, transcriptional activators, and translational promotors; vascular cell growth inhibitors such as growth factor inhibitors, growth factor receptor antagonists, transcriptional repressors, translational repressors, replication inhibitors, inhibitory antibodies, antibodies directed against growth factors, bifunctional molecules consisting of a growth factor and a cytotoxin, bifunctional molecules consisting of an antibody and a cytotoxin; cholesterol-lowering agents; vasodilating agents; agents which interfere with endogeneus ~~vascoactive~~ vasoactive mechanisms; survival genes which protect against cell death, such as anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 family factors and Akt kinase; and combinations thereof. Cells can be of human origin (autologous or allogenic) or from an animal source (xenogeneic), genetically engineered if desired to deliver proteins of interest at the injection site. The delivery mediated is formulated as needed to maintain cell function and viability. Any modifications are routinely made by one skilled in the art.

[0033] Polynucleotide sequences useful in practice of the invention include DNA or RNA sequences having a therapeutic effect after being taken up by a cell. Examples of therapeutic polynucleotides include anti-sense DNA and RNA; DNA coding for an anti-sense RNA; or DNA coding for tRNA or rRNA to replace defective or deficient endogenous molecules. The polynucleotides of the invention can also code for therapeutic proteins or polypeptides. A polypeptide is understood to be any translation product of a polynucleotide regardless of size, and whether glycosylated or not. Therapeutic proteins and polypeptides

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include as a primary example, those proteins or polypeptides that can compensate for defective

or deficient species in an animal, or those that act through toxic effects to limit or remove

harmful cells from the body. In addition, the polypeptides or proteins that can be injected, or

whose DNA can be incorporated, include without limitation, angiogenic factors and other

molecules competent to induce angiogenesis, including acidic and basic fibroblast growth

factors, vascular endothelial growth factor, hif-1, epidermal growth factor, transforming growth

factor α and β, platelet-derived endothelial growth factor, platelet-derived growth factor, tumor

necrosis factor α, hepatocyte growth factor and insulin like growth factor; growth factors; cell

cycle inhibitors including CDK inhibitors; anti-restenosis agents, including p15, p16, p18, p19,

p21, p27, p53, p57, Rb, nFkB and E2F decoys, thymidine kinase ("TK") and combinations

thereof and other agents useful for interfering with cell proliferation, including agents for treating

malignancies; and combinations thereof. Still other useful factors, which can be provided as

polypeptides or as DNA encoding these polypeptides, include monocyte chemoattractant protein

("MCP-1"), and the family of bone morphogenic proteins ("BMP's"). The known proteins

include BMP-2, BMP-3, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6 (Vgr-1), BMP-7 (OP-1), BMP-8, BMP-9,

BMP-10, BMP-11, BMP-12, BMP-13, BMP-14, BMP-15, and BMP-16. Currently preferred

BMP's are any of BMP-2, BMP-3, BMP-4, BMP-5, BMP-6 and BMP-7. These dimeric proteins

can be provided as homodimers, heterodimers, or combinations thereof, alone or together with

other molecules. Alternatively or, in addition, molecules capable of inducing an upstream or

downstream effect of a BMP can be provided. Such molecules include any of the "hedgehog"

proteins, or the ~~DNA's~~ <u>DNAs</u> encoding them.